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## BC Journal of Ecosystems and Management

Volume 3 - Issue 2

Published by FORREX Forum for Research and Extension in Natural Resources

### Abstract

#### Small mammal response to group selection silvicultural systems in Engelmann spruce 槭 ubalpine fir forests

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We measured small mammal response to several different group selection silvicultural systems that varied by opening size (0.03, 0.13, and 1.0 ha) but maintained a consistent 30% area removal. The southern redbacked vole (*Clethrionomys gapperi*), followed by the common shrew (*Sorex cinereus*) and dusky shrew (*S. monticolus*), were the most abundant species pre- and post-harvest. There was no evidence that the minimum number alive estimates for red-backed voles differed significantly ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) among treatments pre-harvest ( $\rho = 0.67$ ) or post-harvest (1993,  $\rho = 0.98$ ; 1994,  $\rho = 0.84$ ). However, red-backed voles used harvested openings less than the surrounding forest within each treatment. Common shrews showed some preference for the unlogged controls and the treatment units containing 1.0-ha openings. Dusky shrews showed no treatment preference. Overall, we conclude that the group selection silvicultural systems did not substantially change the relatively rich, abundant small mammal community present before harvesting.

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